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PRODUCTION OF SERBIAN INDUSTRY IN 1949

Bogoljub Stojanovic, Minister of Industry in Serbia, gave the following report at the Sixth Regular Session of the People's Skupstina of Serbia:

In 1949, the "Zmajevac" Bicycle Factory produced 48 percent more than in 1948, the "Petar Drapsin" Factory 36 percent, the "Sever" Factory 67 percent, the "Istra" Factory 78 percent, the "Jugostroj" (Yugoslav Machinery) 26 percent, the "Bane Sekulic" Factory 41 percent, the "Partizan" Factory in Vucje 22 percent, the "Proleter" Factory in Zrenjanin 43 percent, the "Sonja Markovic" Factory 20 percent, the "Ivan Milutinovic" Factory 38 percent, the "Sava Kovacevic" Factory 36 percent, the "Filip Kljajic" Factory 50 percent, and the "Djuka Dinic" Factory 67 percent more than the preceding year.

The 1949 plan for the Serbian chemical industry was not fulfilled because raw materials were not received from abroad, and domestic fats and raw materials were purchased late.

The 1949 plan for the Serbian hemp industry was not fulfilled because:

1. The planned production for 1949 was 227.4 percent larger than in 1948.
2. The organizational situation in 24 hemp factories, which were taken over by local authorities, was extremely confused. This interfered with the production output. The administration also was not able to function under these conditions.
3. Because of the delay in capital construction, new production equipment arrived late and was incomplete.
4. Bad weather conditions prevailed, with a cold and rainy summer and fall.
5. The import plan for jute was only 46 percent fulfilled.
6. Unsatisfactory labor discipline prevailed in most hemp enterprises. Labor discipline in the hemp industry is worse than in other industries.

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The production of the following new items was mastered in Serbia during 1949: apparatus for testing the power of motors, tool-washing apparatus, pasteurizers, fishing rods, mixers, churns, milk coolers, hygrometers, alarm clocks (to be produced serially in 1950), special heads for lathes, bicycle coaster assembly housings and bicycle pedals (previously imported), varnishes for cans, "hemizol" for impregnating cotton fabrics, oil from hooves, suberite (cork) for motor gaskets, "Mikanit" insulators for the electrical industry, soap consisting of 20 percent water glass, linen parachute belts, relays for elevators, cotton mowers, and cotton sowers.

Labor productivity in 1949 was 8 percent greater than in 1948. At the end of December 1949, Serbia had 1,255 work brigades with 14,054 workers.

In 1949 preparations were made for changing to the system of technical norms, which will be introduced during 1950. The introduction of this new system will result in a better organization of labor and in a greater production output.

Progress in labor discipline in 1949 was not satisfactory. The turnover of workers was 10.5 percent in 1948 and 8.2 percent in 1949. The average period of employment of workers was 7.3 months in 1948 and 10.7 months in 1949, although 600 of the most skilled workers with the longest employment records left for other industries. However, the number of excused and unexcused absences rose considerably in 1949.

Serbia now has four technical schools for workers with 17 departments and 646 students, while in 1948 there were only three such schools, with 11 departments and 310 students.

The following factories or factory installations were erected in 1949: a foundry and tool shop which began operation in January 1949, and a machine shop and electrical department which began operation in July, all of which belong to the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Metal Factory; the rosin and turpentine factory in Mokra Gora; and the hemp factories in Doljevac, Sombor, and Idos.

The 1949 plan called for building an enamel shop for plumbing castings in the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Metal Factory. However, Hungary refused to deliver the enameling kilns, and therefore the building of the shop was postponed until 1950. The shop will be constructed with Yugoslav materials and manpower during 1950.

The 1950 plan calls for a 10-percent increase in industrial production. The 1950 production in the metal industry is scheduled to be 30 percent greater than in 1949, in the chemical industry 16 percent, in the textile industry 5 percent, in the hemp industry one percent, in the hide and footwear industry 2 percent, and in the fermenting and edible paste products industry 24 percent.

The production of cotton fabrics is planned to increase 112.1 percent and woolen fabrics 110.7 percent in 1950 as compared to 1949, while the 1950 plan for some other types of textile fabrics is smaller than in 1949. This is why the plan for the total 1950 production increase in the textile industry is only 5 percent.

In 1950 the production of the following items will be mastered: separators (now Yugoslav industry can produce all types of milk-processing equipment), large-size refrigerators; washing, drying, and ironing machines for laundry; small generators and turbines for local hydroelectric power plants, gasoline pumps, equipment for the production of bricks (being produced to some extent already), miners' pickaxes, corn and other types of seed dryers, and motor-driven shears for cutting sheet metal.

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